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It our trients who tards us with manuscripts publication wish to have expected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Last Buffalo and the Government.

A copy of our esteemed contemporary, the Sioux Stock Journal, of Fort Pierre, South Dakota, informs us in detail about the herd of buffalo which must now be sold as a portion of the Dupres estate. There are forty-five head in the herd, so no one can doubt the truth of the statement that it is the "largest in the world." The nucleus of the herd was captured near Slim Buttes, in 1882. The great animal that once, in its millions, was one of the glories of the American continent, indeed it was numbered by the million only a generation ago, is now reduced to a few droves that could be inclosed in a civilized barnyard.

markets would make a good income on perate and a well-argued document. the investment." Possibly there may be property among his heirs.

people at large.

Krueger's Reception.

Yesterday morning PAUL KREGER left Paris for Cologne with the expressed intention of requesting the Emperor WILLIAM II. to intercede with the British Government on behalf of the Boer commonwealths. What was the outcome of his visit to the French capital, and what reason has he to look for the success of his mission?

There is no doubt that the welcome given to Mr. KRUGER in the metropolis of France was extraordinarily fervent, although it might have been supposed that the austere, devout, Sabbath-keeping burgher would be as little sympathetic to the pleastre-loving Parisians as was a Huguenot preacher in the sixteenth century. The popular enthusiasm which the South African patriot aroused is the more remarkable because, although in aspect and garb he is as plain and homely as was FRANKLIN, he has none of FRANKLIN'S philosophy and geniality. He cannot speak a word of French, whereas Frank-LIN was able to make himself understood after a fashion in that language. Nevertheless, Mr. KRUGER's reception was incomparably more impressive than that which was accorded to FRANKLIN, and, what may have seemed to him more important, the feelings of the people were officially approved by the municipal and national authorities. The President of the Republic, M. Louber, hastened to call upon the distinguished visitor; so did Premier WALDECK-ROUSSEAU; so did M. Delcassé, the Minister for Foreign Affairs Resolutions expressing ardent sympathy for the cause of the Boers were passed by the Paris Municipal Council, by the Chamber of Deputies and by the Senate. It is understood that M. DEL-CASSÉ gave Mr. KRUGER to understand that while under the existing circumstances. France could not take the ini-England and the South African commonwealths, yet, if such a move were made by eracy with the percentages in these North-Germany, she would not only not oppose it, but would give it hearty support.

it is, then, to Germany, and to the grand son of Queen Victoria, that Mr. KRUGER must appeal, and it is for that purpose that he is going to Berlin. That the German people, although by temperament less excitable than the French, will give a cordial greeting to the representative of the Transvaal we have no doubt. In view, however, of the conciliatory attitude which for some time Emperor WILLIAM has maintained toward England, and especially of the recent Anglo-German agreement, we do not believe that he will assume the office of intercessor, unless he has reason to believe that such an act would be consonant with the secret wishes of the British Government. Three months ago it was taken for granted in London that the war in South Africa was practically over. No illusions of the kind are any longer entertained. It is now known that the subjugation of the Boer commonwealths is far from being accomplished: that the completion of the task will tax all the energies of a huge British army and that the drain of blood and treasure must go on for many months, if not for some years to come. The resumption of work in the gold mines of the Rand must of illiteracy has been reduced to a small be deferred for an indefinite period; the percentage of law years. pro have been warned not to return being de them with adequate food sup- the provision of school privileges for the Lord Sala actual and prospective situation far less than for the whites, though the regret theh. appalling illiteracy is among the negroes. uncondition and Mr. Chamberlain may of the amount expended last year for would be glad hasty proclamation of the teachers' salaries, only 21 per cent. went where too drast surrender" policy, and to negro teachers and only 15 per cent. even probable the programme? Is it not begin to help t longation of the war w staining the great In connection with this indefinite pro-

feeler should be noted, which Dec. 1, was put forward in opie, a curious on Saturday, of the weightiest financial British metropolis. The State Statist, one ies in the that the Government recede fro mand of unconditional surrend through Sir ALFRED MILNER OF and. dvilian intermediaries, open negoti. with Gen. BOTHA and Gen. DE WET. approves the suggestion made by Reginson, who, next to Mr. Bert

is the most influential mine owner in the erished; but now, owing to their industry Rand district, the suggestion, namely, that BOTHA and DE WET should not only be guaranteed against Chonse's fate, but should be invited to take seats in the Legislative Council that is to be established in the new South African Colonies. The Statist adds that even at the outset the Boers ought not to be excluded from any privileges which can be safely conceded to them. Such a proposal, put forth in a sober-minded newspaper, seems to indicate a decided change in the current of English public opinion. It will be observed that the publication of the Statist's article is coincident with the grave news from the Cape Colony that a general uprising of the Afrikanders is by no means impossible. The Afrikanders, it should be remembered, could put into the field Transvani and the Orange Free State were the reactionary step. able collectively to muster.

May it not be in the power of Emperor WILLIAM at this functure to extricate the British Government from an awkward predicament by a friendly suggestion that it recall the 'unconditional surrender proclamation, and offer through President KRCGER such terms as shall leave to the burghers of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colonies some hope of local selfgovernment, and thus bring about a quick essation of the war in South Africa?

A Perilous Georgia Proposition.

We have received a copy of a memo-Scarcely any sacrifice would be too rial addressed to the Georgia Legislature great to preserve this remnant of the against a proposition, now before and American buffalo, in the hope that the known as the Bell bill, to amend the Conutter extinction of the race might be pre- stitution of the State with a view to revented. Mr. D. F. CABLIN, the agent in ducing the present free-school privileges whose hands the herd is placed, thinks of the negro inhabitants. The memorial that if these buffalo were kept for breeding, has been proposed by a committee reprethe" robes and meat sold upon the ordinary | sentative of the negroes and is both a tem-

The theory on which such a reduction some wealthy citizens with a taste for is advocated is that now the expenditure natural history who would undertake for the public education of the negroes. breeding from these buffalo, even at a as compared with the outlay for the whites, risk of getting less than the standard rate is greater than the proportionate amount of interest. But it would be preferable paid by each in taxes. Of course, it is to have them pass into the hands of an fallacious, for actually taxes are paid owner that never dies and never splits his by all the population, white and black, the direct taxpayer being only an agent Mr. CARLIN'S suggestion that the "Gen- in the payment. The tenant and not the eral Government take steps to secure the landlord is the taxpayer, the consumer herd and place it in the Yellowstone rather than the producer. That argu-Park" is the plan that should finally be ment for cutting down expenditures for adopted in the interest of the American negro schools in Georgia, accordingly, has nothing in it.

In all States and communities the great mass of the expenditures on public schools is for the benefit of the children of the poorer citizens. Even colleges and universities with private endowments provide facilities for the higher education which cost far more than the amount of their tuition fees. If the distribution of the expenditure of taxation generally was governed by the theory of the Bell bill before the Georgia Legislature the districts of a town would be lighted, paved, protected and regulated sanitarily according to the relative amounts of the taxes paid by them, the rich quarters getting much and the poor little. The State or the community provides hospitals for the sick, asylums and almshouses for the crippled and indigent, practically all of whom come from the ranks of poor people who pay no taxes directly. The great expenditure for sanitary regulation in a city like New York is not among the direct taxpayers, but among those who contribute nothing directly in landed or personal

taxes. The provision of schools by the State is not based on any mere eleemosynary theory, but is for self-protection. A civilized State cannot afford to have its population or any large part of it illiterate or degraded. Not only must it provide schools for its own welfare, but it must also compel children to attend them. It must force its population to learn to read

and write Now there is peculiar need for Georgia and the Southern States generally to enforce education on their inhabitants of both colors, for the percentage of illiteracy in both races far exceeds that in any other part of the Union or in civilization as a whole. In Georgia the percentage of illiteracy in 1890 among its population of 10 years of age and over was 39.8 per cent. Aroong the native whites it was 16.5 per cent. and tiative in the way of mediation between among the negroes 67.3 per cent Compare this percentage of native white illit-

ern States:	
!!!!nois	New Jersey 2.1
Indiana	
Kansas	Oblo 3.5
Massachusetts0.8	

Michigan 25 Wisconsin 2.1 It will be seen, therefore, that Georgia, so far from reducing its expenditures for schools, is under the imperative necessity of increasing them and bettering the teaching or extending the school term, if it would bring itself up to the prevailing educational standard of the Northern States, or of great and enlightened States of Europe. All the public schools of Georgia need improvement, those for the whites no less than those for the blacks, but especially does the credit of the State require that the awful percentage of 67.3 per cent, of negro illiteracy shall be reduced. Not only is the reputation of Georgia as a civilized State concerned, but its positive welfare is also involved. So vast a mass of ignorance gives to it a barbarous population distinctly dangerous to any State and its title to be called civilized is forfeited unless it uses vigorous means to remove the stigma and the menace. What can be done in this direction is shown in the instance of Ireland, where a large former percentage

The memorial to which we have referred Johannesburg, it being impossible to recites facts to show that already in Georgia nder the existing conditions. Such negroes and the expenditure on them are on common school education, the white child gets 80 cents and the negro only 20 cents. Of the school population, 48 per

cent, are black children. Now, dismissing all considerations justice, this is bad policy for Georgia. So far from reducing its expenditures for schools, it needs to increase them greatly its de- | for both whites and blacks, and more espaciall for the negroes, among whom the extent of illiteracy is so disgraceful and so dangerous to a civilized State. That there has been excuse for the negligence In the past we do not deny. The Southern 'es came out of the Civil War impor.

and enterprise, they are becoming rich and the Board of Aldermen to fix the salary and they are destined to form one of the richest parts of the Union. In no other part of the Union is the present advancement more rapid than it is at the South. Those States, accordingly, are now able to attack and remove this heavy mass of illiteracy and thus rescue their reputation from reproach and bring to themselves great

material advantages So obvious is all this that we are surprised that in a State so enlightened as Georgia a proposition like that offered in the memorial of the negroes should receive a moment's consideration. Georgia cannot afford to relegate permanently to practical barbarism so vast a body of its inhabitants. It cannot afford to run counter to the whole course of civilization; a much larger force than that which the and we do not believe that it will undertake

Mr. Cutting's Service.

Not a little injustice or undeserved hard isage has been done to the President of the Citizens' Union Mr. R. FULTON CUTTING, because of his proposing a platform for the next municipal campaign that consists chiefly of "municipal ownership of public utilities and "municipal initiative and social betterment," and political and social reform of a kindred nature. For this Mr. Curring is denounced as a marpiot among the various political influences that hope to become substantially one in the effort to defeat whatever candidate for Mayor

may be nominated by Tammany Hall. Our feeling is that, instead of doing harm to the anti-Tammany movement Mr. Curring has really done well by it. His platform for these novel outside issues has reenlivened vigorously throughout all the anti-Tammany forces the sense of what it is they are really after. Their desirable merely from its contrast with the comparatively vague and doubtful theories that Mr. Cutting advocates. whose thoughts have wandered away perthey have undertaken a shake that makes them at once remember whither and for what they have set out, and how straight and yet how arduous is the road to it, He has given them the shock that brings rambling orators back to the point of their address.

The anti-Tammany men know now more convincedly than ever that they are not out for a campaign of municipal ownership and such like, but to elect a Mayor who shall make the government of New of the people who live in it, whether they | the example set at Burlington. are specially interested in bettermen of the police or in the diminution of taxes or in reform of the general administration of city affairs.

The Revision of the Charter.

The Charter Revision Commission appointed by Governor Rocsevelly made its report to the Governor yesterday, and it is printed this morning.

The term of the Mayor is left at four years and he remains ineligible for reelection as under the present Charter, but there is given to him the absolute power of removing the appointive heads of departments, who will have no definite term, at six months after assuming office. This hange manifestly is made for the purpose of fixing responsibility for maindministration upon the executive head of the city, who under the existing Charter can plead immunity on the ground that he has no power to remove an incompetent | LLOYD GARRISON. head of a department. The Mayor's will be \$15,000 per annum, a and the Comptroller's salary is raised from \$10,000 to \$15,000, but the transfer tax fees are taken from the Comptroller and covered into the city treasury.

The Council is abolished and the local legislature is to consist of but one house, the Board of Aldermen, with 123 members, and with enlarged functions, embracing all the legislative powers now exercised by various administrative departments, such as the Departments of Health, Police, Parks, Fire, Dock and Buildings. The President of the Board of Aldermen will be elected by the city at large and the Presidents of the various boroughs will also have seats in the board. This amendment is advocated by practical experience, for it is certain that two legislative bodies for the city are more obstructive than useful.

The only marked change made in reference to borough government is giving to each borough the control over its purely local improvements. The Departments of Highways and Sewers are abolished and their functions are transferred to the respective borough Presidents. The Local Improvement boards of the boroughs are made more important, and hereafter the resolution of such a board, if approved by the borough President and by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, will be enough to warrant the beginning of a local improvement. A bureau of buildings is to be established in the office of each Borough President, in line with the same general view of granting borough autonomy in strictly borough matters.

On the other hand the great administrative departments are further contraiized. There is to be aside from the er officio members of the Board of Health but one Health Commissioner, and he may be a physician.

The four-headed bi-partisan Police Board is wiped out and there will be but one Police Commissioner, who will receive a salary of \$10,000 per annum and who, like other department heads, can be removed arbitrarily by the Mayor at any moment. This change has long been demanded, generally, by citizens irrespective of party.

The control of the elections is given to bi-partisan board of four members, two to be selected from each of the two great political parties.

The constitution of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is altered, for the Corporation Counsel and the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments lose their seats and the Mayor's Cabinet will hereafter consist of the Mayor, the Comptroller and the President of the Board of Aldermen elected by the city at large and the Presidents of the five boroughs elected by the electors of their several boroughs. The Mayor, the Comptroller and the President of the Board of Aldermen will each have three votes, the Presidents of Manhattan and Brooklyn two each, and the Presidents of the lesser boroughs one vote each. This is a novel

scheme that needs time to justify it. Two of the great curses of municipal administration to-day are unnecessary employees and excessive salaries, both of which are now under the control of heads of departments.

The commission makes it the duty of weighty.

of every person who draws pay from the city of New York. No head of a department can fix the salaries of his subordi Repeal of the legislation giving to the Ramapo Company special privileges affeeting our water supply is recommended. "four mills provision" of the Davis law and the salary schedule of teachers

under that statute are also virtually condemned, for their repeal is recommended. On the whole, the work of the Charter Revision Commission seems deserving of high commendation.

Cigarettes on the Railroad.

Some months ago the managers of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad gave notice that cigarette smoking among its employees must cease. It was announced officially that after careful investigation among the trainmen, tobacco had been found to be physically, and so mentally, detrimental. Opinions of eminent physicians were quoted to that effect. The President of the road averred that from personal investigation he was satisfled that the use of cigarettes tended to befog the mind and make one listless and careless in the discharge of duty. Among all employments, said the President, with reason, a clear brain is especially needed in that of trainmen. Many of the Rock Island trainmen didn't take the new rule seriously at first, but it was soon discovered that it was meant to be obeyed. Now the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system has published this regulation:

"The use of tobacco by employees in or about sta tion buildings or on passenger cars is probibited. This clearly is not, in the first place, to better the health of the Burlington men, but to better their manners. Cigarettes purpose becomes the more definite and are forbidden only about station buildings on on cars frequented by the public; and the public will need no professional certificates to convince them that the Bur-Mr. CUTTING has given the reformers lington anti-cigarette scheme is well undertaken. Smoking on duty of any sort is a haps from the main idea of the campaign | sign of divided attention, and if there is an emblem of indifference to the world in general and, in particular to the company present, it is the cigarette left hanging from the lips-a condition in which it is so frequently found.

The medical men may debate the soundness of the Rock Island theory that cigarettes are positively injurious to the mind, but the public knows that the Burlington theory that cigarette smoking is ill manners in itself when trainmen bring it in contact with travellers is sound beyond dis-York city more acceptable to the masses pute. Other roads will do well to follow

The American Navy can boast that it is great on sea and land, terra mareque, and the foes of a standing army will be glad that the goat of gold and blue butted over the tricolored mule of West Point. The game at Franklin Field yesterday was one of the most evenly fought ever seen in that home of manly struggle. It was gieriously won and as gieriously lost. It was a pleasure to a small cityful of spectators and an honor to the young centiemen of the two services. It is a pleasure to every lover of the fighting blood, which, when all is said, has largely made and still protects civilization, to read of the generous game between the soldiers and the mariners hat guard our native seas. Should it ever happen that the Hell of War boils in the tropics any time, and without trial instead of within or the frozen seas or anywhere else where American grit is called for, the satraps of West Point and Annapolis will be found returning the kick with usurious interest. We know not what others may think, but as for us we had rather be SMITH of the West Pointers and punters or READ of the Annapolitans than even our angelic brother, the Hon. WILLIAM

poratio statemen the m

worst thing that can be said about them is what Charles Dickens said at the dinner to the Harvard carsmen in England about the Oxfords, that they win too often. Still, it is a good fault, and probably one of which the young gentlemen in Cambridge on the Charles would not be ashamed to be guilty. Yet Mr. Fox s phrase in the days when the "young potentate of Wales" was ratting dice with Charles is satisfactory. Indeed the pleasure of losing is so much more unselfish than the pleasure of winning that the truly virtuous philosopher may be justified in choosing its seen, day after day, the mernance of the said about them is what the world make if he should only into the should only in the shou philosopher may be justified in choosing

of the Ozarks, the homely homespun ABEL SINKENZOOPER? Hear that voice of silver:

"There's some that gits the fiesh, and there's some But the man that gits it all Is our own BILL STONE."

In another part of THE SUN are given the reasons for the proposed (harter amendments introducing a new system of administration into Believue Hospital and its ancillary institu tions. In the fewest words the new method of control would apply to public hespitals, the consecutive policy under trustee management that has worked so well in private ospitals and in the city hospitals of Boston and Cincinnati. The changes advocated involve no attack or undue criticism of the existing arrangement. Can that be improved by the change proposed? The advocates bewe believe, be found both interesting

CHURCH AND STATE.

Their Relations as Viewed and Eloquently

Described by a Staman Catholic. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUX- SIC Mr. R. J. tahon o poss federation of the Catholic secie ties. He says: "That no religious test shall be damental law of the land. ' Now, Brother Mahon, we Catholics purpose to enforce this noamental law. We shall do so as American citizens, for we are Ameri ans first, last and all the time.

Mr. Mahon speals "of the Constitutional dogma of religious equality or negation." must confess I am utterly unable to follow blm here. Perhaps he means to obscure the He certainly succeeded.

He continues: "The Constitutional provisions noted, with the Constitutional severance of Church and State, make the final parting between New and Old World ideas." I am sure Mr Malion will be surprised, and, I trust glad to lears that we Catholics hold that there is a genuine union of Church and State in this country. I will quote Brownson on this subject, as no writer has written so ably and philosophically on the relations that exist between Church and State. The world knows that Brownson was often consuited by the immortal Lincoln. Here is what the great Catholic writer and reviewer wrote in 1867 (Vol. XIII., page 144): "There is here a true union, not unity, of Church and State—a union without which neither the liberty of the citizen nor the authority of the State has any id basis or support. The duty of the Catholic on this question is to do his best to preserve this un! n as it is, and to combat every influ ence or tendency hostile to it." At page 145 he writes: "But here the union really exists in the most perfect form I am able to conceive it." Again he writes, page 142: "The State frankly concedes all that she was in pastages struggling for. There was nothing which Gregory VII. Innocent 'III., Boniface VIII, and other great Popes struggled for against the German Emperors, the Kings of France, Aragon and ingland, and the Ita ian republics, that is not recognized here by our Republic to be the right of the spiritual order. Here the old antagonism between Church and State does not exist. Here the Church is perfectly free." At page 148 he writes: "There is nothing that the Church can receive from civil society that she has not in the United States, and guaranteed to her by the whole fo ce o the civil Constitution Now, dear reader do you not think that Mr.

Mahon is guilty of a he nous sin in telling the

Church and State here and by implication sug-

gesting that we Catholics are not satisfied with

the Constitution of the United States? The

reader may say that Mr. Mahon was not familiar with the subject. Well, then, we say he ought not to write on any question unless he is a complete master of it I say advisedly, I say deliberate y that if non-Catholido only knew how dearly we Catholico love the Constitution of our country they would not even for a momentalization the significant of Catholico disoyalty. Why do I love the star spangled banner? Because I sm free. Why do I love the Constitution of our Government? Because it is in perfect harmony with the fundamental principles and ge lus of the constitution of the S ato or nation; in other words, the Providential constitution. Why do I love my country? Because we have liberty wi hout a archy and law without tyranny. Our reasons may be selfish, but no o e can deny that they are very cogent. Mr. Mahou does not believe in linking politics with righten, or the mixing of politics and religion. Every philosopher from the days of Plato and Aristote teaches that the science of politics is a tranch of whice. Donoso Cortes and of ers nave proved that religion is the basis of society and politics. The principles, says a great Catholic writer, on which the State is founded have their or gin and ground in the spiritual order, and are inseparable from the spiritual order, and are inseparable from the principles. The created universe is a directic whole, d stinct but inseparable rom its treator, and all its parts cohere a dare essential to one another. All hash so rigin and prototy; ein the Trune God, and thoughout expresses units in the star is no real being and no actual or possible life. Everything has its principle, recommanded by the death that the best int rests of the common the treator is no real teing and no actual or possible life. Everything has its principle, recommanded by the death that the best int rests of the common the third is particular to overland over again in the Syllabus. The same Ponnif nursed the thundernoits of the Vanican at those who dared teach that the best int rests of the common that human society shall be monked and directed wi with the subject. Well, then, we say he ought ot to write on any question unless he is a

A Democratic statesman, the unsuccessful candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of Grundy county, Missouri, records and accounts for his public parsimony as follows:

"Owing to the small chance of being elected, I did not 'blow' myself for any whiskey, cigars or even cigarettes. It is well that I did not. When the political outlook is brighter and the dear people manifest a greater desire for a "change, I may try again, at which time I hope to do better for the boys, so help me Gon."

These fine heroics have their sweetness, and only the accursed Trusts should be permitted to "blow" anybody to anything: but a Democratic candidate should remember that not whiskey but food, the full dirner pail and not the clinking cannikin was the unpardonable sin to Bryanite bosoms.

The next debate between Harvard and Yale will be debated Dec. 7: and it is not wicked to wish that Harvard may be a little more successful than she was this year in the controversy so loathsome to the Hon. William Llovo Garrison. Yet it may be said or quoted, in no unkind sense, that the sons of ELI were and are sons of Bellal. The rascals are likely to fill the world with surprise; and the worst thing that can be said at both them is what Charles Dickens said at the dinner to the more and the dinner to the controversy which the thing that can be said at both them is what Charles Dickens said at the dinner to the controversy what the more successful than she was this year in the controversy so loathsome to the Hon. William Llovo Garrison. Yet it may be said or quoted, in no unkind sense, that the sons of ELI were and are sons of Bellal. The rascals are likely to fill the world with surprise; and the more to what a magnificent Tambal what Charles Dickens said at the dinner to "Mark maning house to should reserve would make if he should only it look and the controversy to the maning mile of the proposed proposed

philosopher may be justified in choosing the former: but there are so few virtuous philosophers.

Profit may be offered as an excuse for almost any sort of crime.—Indianapolit Senimed.

From the Democratic-Populist viewpoint, profit is the main crime and the sign of all villaintes.

One brief but lovely moment with a venerated public terformer. Once more the white stole of the Hon. Senim Tall Bill swiknes down from the heights of Fame. Once more the Hon. Cam Shore Bill stalks mutely on his sneakers along the verandas of Time. Once more the Hon. William Joel Stone of Missouri is revealed in his world-wrapping proportions. The Kansos City Times, a strong-pealing crigan of true-learted Bryanity, uses all its pipes to celebrate William Joel. He is "an epitome of the aggressive, indomitable Democracy of Missouri". An epitome! He is an encyclopedia in 16 volumes. He is a directory in 32. He is a complete unabridged dictionary in 64. What says the poet, the Silver Sinser of the Ozarks, the homely homespun Abel. Sinkenzoopen? Hear that voice of silver: streng h, in her beauty, in her majest builty, an angel; in love, a mother; in chase a virgin, the robe of (a) h unsuitled and un mar an and conservator of a people, great, nents.

> CAUSIDICUS NEO-CÆSARIENSIS. TRENTON, NOV. 26.

Rentamin Barrison Bage Tweive Birds.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.
NonLESVILLE, Ind., Nov. 28. - People who had no previous acqualplance with ex-President Harrison would scarcely have recognized the figure that boarded a Monon passenger train at Sheridan this morning as that of a former President of the United States. The General wore a short chinchilla overcoat, a derby hat, golf stockings, a pair of knickerockers, and a liberal sprinkling of mud, gathered on the farm of Will Coryner, completed the contume He had been hunting and carried home with him twelve qualle, which he killed. He was accompanies by Miles Burford, John Bradshaw and Capt. Bradse all of Indianapolis.

WEARY WILLIES PARADISE.

Why the Hobo That Drifts to Central America Sever Brifts Black.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat A good many typical American hoboes drift fown to Central America, said an official of ocal banana company, "and one good thing about it is that they never get back again The country seems to suit them up to the hilt. have been watching the tramp travel for several years, and it has afforded me considerable amusement. Some of them acrage up rounding country to their entire satisfaction enough money to pay for a deck passage, but nost of them stow away or go down as roust- (He also has a small general store and an inn abouts. When they land they generally drift a | where he keeps the traveller who needs a meal little distance into the interior, and that settles ;

In Nicaragua and Costa Rica especially

In Nicaragua and Costa Rica especially life is very easy for an abic-bodied man who has an aversion to working and is fact very particular about his surroundings. All he has to do is to marry a native woman and settle down in some little banana or coccanul grove for the balance of his days. To my certain knowledge that is exactly what has been done by a large number of Weary Willies from the United States. I call to mind one case on the south and of the Mosquito reservation.

"A thoroughbred American tramp, who locked as if he had just stepped out of the pages of some comio weekly, drifted down there about three years ago and is now enjoying life as a landed gentleman. He managed to annex a landed gentleman. He managed to annex a half-breed wife and with her a scraggy little banana grove. It is not much to look at, but abundant to supply the simple needs of the household. They live in a flithy native hut, the woman does all the work and the ex-tramp dreams the happy hours away in a home-made coccanut-fibre hammock. He is very solid with all the neighboring Indians, who have an indisoriminate respect for a white skin, and I suppose they contribute to his support. Anyhow, he condided to me, last time I saw him, that he hadn't done a lick of work since he struck the country. The natives make a kind of rum out of wild cane, and he gets boiling drumk whenever he feels so inclined.

"Altogether, it is an idvlite life for a fellow who has ridden brake beams and dodged constables throughout the inhospitable States. By advertising the attractions of the country and supplying transportation we might get rid of the tramp incubus altogether."

Roman Catholie Papers and Their Readers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A correspondent in TRE SUN of Nov. 29 asks: "How much weight have Catholic papers in influenc- of this broad land as the "King of Invalids ing the politics of their subscribers?" I have often asked myself the same question since the election of McKinley and Roosevelt a few weeks since. I had read, weekly, several of these papers during the campaign, and in- H. Conrad waits for death with the knowledge variably with disgust for their extreme par- that nothing else can ever release him from tisanship when discussing public affairs. The

election expressed the opinion of the saintly Roman Pontiff, when steaking of America, which he loves so well, these one-sided, ignorant editors of so-called Catholic sheets, emptied their vials of wrath on the head of the great churchman of St. Paul. It is no secret that Pope Leo entertains the greatest respect for the Western Republic and its people; and that being so, it is but natural he should have said that he had every reason to believe that the Catholice in our new possessions would be treated fairly by the Government at Washington. But for giving expression to the views of his ecclesiastical superior, the dictionay was commandeered to prove what abad, wicked man the great Ireland is!

Thanks to the training of the Catholic people, who never hear political harangues from January to December, they do their own thinking and vote independently, a contrary opinion notwithstanding. This is evident from the fact quoted by your correspondent—that New York city, with its million Catholics, gave

and vote independently, a contrary opinion notwithstanding. This is evident from the fact quoted by your correspondent—that New York city, with its million Catholics, gave Bryan only 30,000 majority. Yet the Catholics away from New York city are still more independent. In the county where this is written, containing a large element who owe spiritual allegiance to Rome, and containing 10,000 voters, Mckinley beat Bryan by 5,000 majority.

Catholic newsparer editors complain that they receive but indifferent support from their co-religionists. Is it any wonder, when these find themselves misrepresented and called on to the themselves to Tammany's kile every four years? The brutal Croker, with his unsavory reputation, is held up as a demi-god, and his low-browed heelers are paragons of all the virtues. Catholic readers are invited to offer incense at such dirty shrines as these!

CATHOLIC REPUBLICAN.

SANDY HILL, Washington Co., N.Y., Nov. 30.

From the Chicago Record. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 27 .- The double-ended barn of Thomas Finnegan in Monticelle, Me. has been giving the American customs officers Mr. Mahon writes about "injecting the poison plenty of trouble for some time back, and has

Mr. Finnegan's International Barn

he having to pay a fine to avoid going to jail. This barn straddles the dividing line between the State of Maine and the Province of New Brunswick. Mr. Finnegan is an Industrious man, but how he managed to raise the crops he did, to say nothing of wool and pelts, has been a puzzle to the customs officers. They decided that an investigation should be held as to the fertility of Mr. Finnegan's farm, They took careful measurements and verified the fact that one end of the barn was in Monticello, Me, and the other in Wilmot town, Province of New Brunswick, Canada. One night when lying in the bushes on the Canadian side of the line the officers saw a number of wagons drive up and discharge a cargo at the Canadian end of the barn. After the wagons had gone the officers entered the barn and found Mr. Finnegan industriously rolling potato barrels over the border. Mr. Finnegan was fined heavily and the officers will continue to keep an eye on the capacious barn. This barn straddles the dividing line between capacious barn.

The French Peasants and the Saints TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "A Catholic

the French peasants because of the honor they show Is it to be found by addressing the public? I will not argue the point with him as to the purity of the peasants' worship. I will leave that in the

If he is "A Catholic," he believes in the communic of saints, and as the saints stand before God, and hear the prayers of those peasants would it be reason able to suppose that they would accept honors due to God! Would they not say, "Lord, I am not worthy and "Please enlighten those peasants, and teach them to pray!" Then, as God allows, and often encourages, prayers to those saints, is it for us, who have no authority, to start a reform? Do I hear him say, "We are free men and have a

right to sprak our minds!" Then let us extend the privilege to the peasants. But are we free to say enothing that comes to our mind' Have we heard, "Wee unto him from whom scandal cometh! Is not this pineteenth century reformer taking the same mode of attack that was taken by those of the fifteenth! And like them could be not do more for the cause by reforming himself?

Is he not an enemy to the Church he claims to be a ember of? Could an eren's te more elever ir his mode of attack. A sworn enemy would be preferable to such a friend.

Do I hear him say that he has travelled a great dea and seen much that was good and much that was had, and it is to dispose of the had that he has devoted his life? The same may be said of a crow. POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 29. PETER S. WARD

Compliments for the Carlisle Indiane.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: During the past football season I have noticed with pleasure your prompt condemnation of all unsportsmanlike conduct among the college teams, but I have seen no praise of clean, gentlemanly playing where it certainly is due.

Of ad the teams that have played this year in the East no eleven can make a better claim as an aggregation of sportsmen than the Carlisie Indians. They had as many hard games as any other college team. but always put up a good, swift exhibition of clean football, such as every true lover of sport likes to see; and although sometimes defeated, in many in stances by their gentlemanly conduct and good nature, won applause from the "rooters" of their oppo-

Another thing for which they deserve nearly as much praise as for clean playing on the field is the way they abided by decisions of the umpire. The indians are all right and have wen for themselves the surety of always baving in the East onlookers who are friendly and well disposed to them NEW HAVEN, Nov. 80. A SPECTATOR

A Long Family Name.

From the Mestean Herald. Some of our Basque fellow residents in Mexico have long and unpronounceable names. But the ecord long name (a surname) ia:

Errotaherrigorrigoicostacoecheal This marvellous name means, "the of the house above

rie name of Iturbide is also B

BLIND POSTMANTER BAXTER

He Also Rons a Store and Goes After the Conat Milking Time.

From the Minneapolis Tribuns LE Stran, Minn., Nov. 25 - The little village of Lexington, on Clear Lake, Le Sue & county Minn, claims it has the only blind postmaste in Minnesota, and probably the only one

the United States. For more than thirty years Hiram Baxter has served the people of the village and surand nearly all of this time he has been blind where he keeps the travener who heeds a mean or night's lodging. He has a wonderful mem-ory and can always tell if there is a paper of letter for anyone who calls. His wife or his son calls off the names when the mall is dis-tributed and a letter may lie in the office for two weeks, but when the proper person calls he remembers it. He can put his hand on any one of the 120 boxes and give the name of the owner.

In the store he has a more accurate knowl. of oil with equal facility, and a mistake in weighing a nickel's a mistake in weighing a nicker's worth of cand or a deltar's worth of sugar. His bearing is been e i i rated until he knows every one of a regular customers by their voice and who one of them calls out. "Any mail for me answers yes of no with as much assurance a file as we them. In money matters he income and can count it almost as rapidly as consequently work sight."

coin and can count it almost as rapidly 4, a person with good sight.

He keeps several cows and cares for them.

It is a several cows and cares for them.

It is a several cows and cares for them.

It is a several cows and cares for them.

It is a several cows and care the several consistency in the several consistency in the several consistency in the several consistency in the several care them they never move.

It is a wonderful example of what a man can do in a business way who has lost his sight.

"KING OF INVALIDS."

The Pilght Which Gave That Title to a Young Man of Philadelphia From the Philadelphia Times

small dwelling at 1218 Cabot street a little thoroughtare running west of Twelfth street, just above Girard avenue, lies a young man known throughout the length and breadth His throne is a bed from which he has not moved for ten years.

As his only companions, his faithful nurse Miss Carrie Dentry, and his pet dog, Charlehis sufferings. Science can offer him no hope

tisanship when discussing public affairs. The editors seemed incapable of rising above the arguments of Tammany cart-tail spellbinders, pald so much per speech for their stereotyped, stupid talk.

Because the popular and liberal Archbishop Ireland on his return from Europe just before election expressed the opinion of the saintly Roman Pontiff, when speaking of America, which he loves so well, these one-sided, ignorant editors of so-called Catholic sheets.

It is not ossification pure and simple, as in this case Conrad's sufferings would be much less. As it is, his whole body is so sensitive that the least touch causes excruciating agony His arms are bent inward, the left hand slowly growing toward the stomach, between which and it a heavy pad of cloth is placed in an effor-

to change its course.

Conrad was a strong and athletically-builty young man when 21 years old, now ten years ago. Exposure brought on rheumatism, and this developed into the present malady. Through his nurse he is kept in communica-tion with every chronic invalid in the country, and by them he has been given the title of the "King of Invalids."

Went Around the Spot.

From the London King. Before Bismarck reconstructed the map of

Europe, and made a united Germany, a dozen ittle principalities used to annoy travellers by storaging them at their frontiers until they had satisfied the oustom house demands. A Yankee once had his carriage stopped at the frontier of a petty prince's country. The Hert Ober, controleur at the custom house, came forward, and, much to his indignation, was received in a nonchalant way. The Yankee was ungentlemanly enough not to get out of his carriage or even to take off his hat. The Herr Ober sharply demanded the key of the tourist's trunks, which his subordinate began handling roughly.

"lier, hands of, shouted the Yankee." I didn't come from the United States of America to be controlled by you. Fut these trunks back. I'll not go through you at all. I'll turn back. I'm in no hurry and dent care for losing a day. You're no country You're only a spot. I'll go around you." And he did. little principalities used to annoy travellers

The Responsibility for Vice.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! If the vice crusade be confined to the hounding of poor instri ments of vice very little good will be accomplished Since the dawn of civilization those unfortunates have been execrated, and no crusade can add any additional ignominy to their condition.

Their numbers will always be governed by the law of supply and demand. They are vicious, not for pleasure but for pay, and as long as pay is offered they will exist somewhere in spite of all regulations We can govern that vice only by diminishing the

demand, only by eliminating some of its supporters. In to-day's SUN you show that the neighborhood of the Red Light district is inhabited by hard-working. respectable people. Accordingly, it is clear that the cause of that district's vice is not in the district itself. but somewhere outside of it. The vice of one region is generally supported by people who live in another These supporters are generally safe from the pursuit of crusaders, and even if found out they suffer ver little loss of prestire. There is the difficulty. Is possible to make the supporter of vice appear in as unfavorable a light as his accomplice is greater because it has not the excuse of poverty His desire is for the crime itself, his instrument wants only money and would be glad to earn it in some other

FAIR PLAY NEW YORK, Nov. 30.

Women as Insurance Risks.

From the Medical Frantner and Practitioner M. M. Danforth says that the investigation of sta tistics made by R. Hingston Fox showed that as a rule the female risks, if as carefully selected, would be even preferable to male applicants. As to the dangers incident to the child-bearing reriod, they are far less important as affecting the insurance ris than are those conditions of mental strain and worrs incident to business, or the exactions of alcoholic excesses and dissipations so much more common in

the male applicant. It has been stated that women are more apt than men to conceal important facts, but this the author denies, saying that not a few of the latest writers on the subject ascert that women are more likely than men to give a truthful answer to vital questions. The so-called "moral hazard" of female insurance is a much overrated, if indeed not a purely imaginary. objection, unwarranted by the experience of insurance companies in general.

The Unitarians and the Universalists. From the Independent.

Among the various movements toward Church union that between the Unitarians and Universalists has attracted considerable notice. It appears, how ever, that the impulse on the part of the Unitarians is stronger than on that of the other body. While there are some things in which the two sympathize there is one radical difference.

The Universalist Church has always stood openly unequivocally and aggressively for a belief in the divine Sonship and Christhood of Jesus as set forth in the New Testament. On the other hand, the Unitarian Churches, which formerly, under the influence of Channing, stood on Biblical ground in regard to this matter, have now drifted so far away from it that at their National Conference in 1894 they so amended the constitution of the conference and its preamble as to strike out all recognition of the Christ hood of Jesus, and to put the conference thereafter on a merely ethical basis. Since that time the Uni tarian Church admits to its fellowship and to its pastorates men who distinctly dony that they are Chris-

Declining Birth Rate in France

From the Medical Record. According to the official statistics recently published, there were \$47,627 children born in France in 1899, which is nearly 10,000 below the already low average for the past decade. There were \$16,253 deaths reported in 1899.

The Christmas McClure's is extremely interesting From Stephen R. Mallory's papers comes an account of the last days of the Confederacy, Anthony Hope esurrects the "Dolly Dialogues." Rudyard Kipling begins his long story of Indian life, "Kim." Besides e features there are contributions from writers and illustrators of fame which will be approved by every one who reads them